

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers  
James P. Lorentz  
Donald A. Sherman  
Marilyn M. Vihman

285 Basque	285 Basque	285 Basque
	(free)	
285 01 p	11 t/s-hacek	22 r-flap <sup>30</sup>
285 02 b <sup>01 30</sup> [beta] 02 34 60	12 f	23 r-trill [gamma-uvular] 33 (free)
285 03 t	13 s-laminal <sup>03</sup>	
285 04 d <sup>01 30</sup> [eth] 02 34 60	14 s-retroflex [z-retroflex] 61 [s] 31 (free)	
285 05 c		51 iota <sup>04</sup> *[j-fricative] [iota-glide] 64 (free)
285 06 j [j-fricative] 34 62 63 (allo, free) */iota/	15 s-hacek	
	16 x-uvular <sup>32</sup> (loan)	52 e-mid <sup>05</sup> [e-glide] 65
285 07 k	17 m	
285 08 g <sup>01 30</sup> [gamma] 02 34 60	18 n	53 a
285 09 t/s-laminal <sup>03</sup>	19 n-palatal	54 u <sup>04</sup> [w] 66
285 10 t/s-retroflex [t/s] 31	20 l	55 o-mid [o-glide] 67
	21 l-palatal	
285 \$a Basque \$b Labourdin \$d isolate \$e Spain \$f 700,000 (all dialects) \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman (review)		
285 \$a N'diaye, Genevieve \$b 1970 \$c Structure du dialecte basque de Maya \$g The Hague:Mouton \$q informants--one principal (French/Basque bilingual); 8 others (Spanish/Basque bilingual).		
285 \$a Gavel, Henri \$b 1929 \$c Grammaire Basque \$g Bayonne: Courrier		
285 \$a AFFRICATES \$A N'diaye gives her reasons for treating the clusters [t] plus fricative as unit phonemes on p.16: the only other clusters which occur within a syllable in the dialect all include "r" or "l" and never appear finally, where affricates often appear (see her percentages), etc. [MV]		
285 \$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A initial C: all but /t/s-laminal, n-palatal, r-flap, r-trill/ \$A initial CC: obstruent + liquid (chiefly in Romance loans) \$A final C: /t, k, t/s-laminal, t/s-retroflex, t/s-hacek, s, s-laminal, n, l, r-flap/ \$A final CC: continuant + stop (or affricate) (full listing not available) (p.24ff)		
285 \$a STRESS \$A N'diaye gives no data on stress. Gavel (p.31f) says only that Basque does not have a prominent tonic accent.		
285 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C)(C)		
285 01	\$A /b, d, g/ are "strongly articulated in initial position and after /n, r-flap, l/." (p.13, 14)	
285 02	\$A [beta, eth, gamma] are described as weak "spirant[s]." (p.13, 14)	
285 03	\$A /t/s-laminal, s-laminal/ are analogous to French "s." (p.15)	
285 04	\$A /iota/ is "slightly more open than French /i/." (p.11) /iota/ and /u/ are sometimes so open as to be perceived as higher-mid vowels (examples in word-final position). (p.12)	
285 05	\$A /e-mid/ is "intermediate between French close 'e' and French open 'e'" (i.e. [epsilon]). (p.12)	
285 30	\$A The phonemes /b, d, g, r-flap/ alternate freely with 0 intervocalically where the following syllable is closed. (p.23)	
285 31	\$A [t/s, s] are Castilian. They occur in the speech of Basque/Spanish bilinguals. (p.15)	
285 32	\$A /x-uvular/ is "a marginal phoneme which appears only in recent Spanish loan words." (p.19)	

- 285 33    \$A /r-trill/ was replaced by [gamma-uvular] in the speech of the Basque/French bilingual informant. (p.18)
- 285 34    \$A The voiced fricatives [beta, eth, gamma] occur only in the speech of Spanish/Basque bilinguals; "the Spanish system is transposed into Basque." (p.14) On the other hand [j-fricative] occurs in the speech of the French/Basque informant as well. (p.17)
- 285 60    \$A The stop variant of the phoneme occurs word-initially, and after /n, l, r-flap/; elsewhere the fricative allophone is found. (p.13)
- 285 61    \$A /s-retroflex/ is voiced "before /n/." (p.15)
- 285 62    \$A /iota/ is consonantal ([j-fricative]) in rapid speech, vocalic in careful speech, in pre- and post-consonantal position. (p.11)
- 285 63    \$A /j/ is realized as [j-fricative] intervocalically. (p.17)
- 285 64    \$A Presumably /iota/ may be "vocalic" but not syllabic in certain positions, i.e. [iota-glide]. This is implied, but not directly stated, in the source. (p.11)
- 285 65    \$A "When /e-mid/ is immediately followed by /a/, word finally, it is very short and more closed [e-glide] than in other contexts." (p.12)
- 285 66    \$A /u/ is realized as [w] "between a velar stop and a vowel." (p.12)
- 285 67    \$A "When /o-mid/ is immediately followed by /a/, word-finally, it is very short and more closed [o-glide] than in other contexts." (p.12)